

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER.

A Weekly Family Newspaper—Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TW DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 4.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1856.

Number 19.

DR. A. M. NESBITT
OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.
Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1—1f.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN
A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.
Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 1, 1855. 1—4m 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL.
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN.—17—1y.
Sept. 25, 1855.

G. A. KUEFFER. **R. E. HENDRIX**
NUEFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. I WTON & CO.
Upland and Sea Island Cotton
AND RICE
Factors,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
Merchants,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and
Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour
Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw
Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Long-
worth's Champagne, Spirits, Tortoise Shell,
Leries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT,
OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at
moderate rates.
Nov. 20 24.

PETER W. HINTON
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling
Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval
Stores, &c. Also,
Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HIXSON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in
Salisbury, still continues to furnish all or-
ders with neatness and dispatch, from the small
Lead Stone to the finest Monument, at the
shortest possible notice. Engraving done at
usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a
continuance of patronage.
GEO. VOGIER, 39f.
Feb 24. '55

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR
&c. Long experience, with every facility,
enables us to guarantee promptness and satis-
faction in all business.

REFER TO
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Alamance County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons, do. do.
Wm. R. Albright, do. do.
Dr. P. A. Holt, do. do.
John Long, Randolph
J. H. Haughton, Chatham
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person
James Webb, Orange
P. C. Cameron, do.
John F. Lyon, do.
Henry Whitted, do.
And many others.
Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

STAGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House kept the Stage Office
for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of FOUR
HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury
to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville,
Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington
Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Varlick's line of Stages to Mor-
ganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way
of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 18 1—1f.

GRAND LECTURER.
ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salis-
bury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer,
for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western
District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1—1f.

Dr. S. REEVES
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury,
offers his professional services to the pub-
lic.
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.
May 6, 1856. 47f.

New Clothing Store.
THE subscribers have opened in the town of
Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large
assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury
and the surrounding country to give us a call, as
we flatter ourselves that we are able to give en-
tire satisfaction to all who may give us their
patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the
citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering apprecia-
tion we have received, and hope by close ap-
plication to business to merit a continuance of
the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.
Jan. 8, 1856. 30—1f.
P. S. Remember the Mansion
Hotel.

**KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE
PRESENTS THAT**



BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,
one door above Boyden's New Building and
opposite Roberts' Hotel. They are and have
been doing a great deal of Roofing and Gut-
tering, which they warrant to give perfect satis-
faction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on
hand, which they will sell lower than any body
on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order.
They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK-STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved pat-
terns, among which is the MORNING STAR,
(four sizes), for the sale of which they have the
exclusive right of this place, and they have no
hesitation in saying it is the best and most com-
plete stove that has ever been introduced in the
Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—1f.

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner
Office nearly opposite Murphy, McTear &
Co's, will be rented on reasonable terms for the
remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
MILLS, MOOSE & CO.
Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly
circulation of over ONE THOUSAND
advertisers will find it an excellent medium
through which to make known their business.

\$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living six
miles north of Salisbury, on Thursday night
Sept. 4th, a negro boy named SIMON.

Said boy is about 32 or 33 years of age, black
complexion about six feet high, rather stout built
and weighs about 175 lbs. He is slow spoken
and was badly clad when left. I will give the
above reward for the delivery of said boy to me,
or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him
again.

S. S. TROTT. 16—1f.
Sept. 30th, 1856.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE
BOARD of Directors, not being provided
with necessary funds for the support of the In-
stitution, have found it necessary to adopt the
following resolution, and ordered the Superin-
tendant to have the same published:
Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing
County patients to this Institution must be fur-
nished with three months pay in advance, for
board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.
Raleigh, July 8, 1855. 4—3m

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE,
and make arrangements to have your family
supplied with the richest, freshest and largest
Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in
less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sized to suit
purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at
\$1.12 per keg, containing each half gallon, or
\$12 per dozen.

A Southern editor thinks his children are
cherubim and seraphim, for he says "they
continually do cry."

Blank Deeds for Sale.

PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO PROF. HEDRICK.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Chapel Hill, Oct. 6, 1856.

The Faculty met at 12 o'clock m., under a
summons from the President. Present, Hon.
David L. Swain, President; Professors E.
Mitchell, J. Phillips, M. Fetter, F. M. Hub-
bard, J. T. Wheat, A. M. Shipp, B. S. Hed-
rick, A. G. Brown; Instructor, H. Herrisse;
Tutors, S. Pool, J. B. Lucas, R. H. Battle and
W. H. Wetmore.

The President stated to the Faculty that he
felt himself called upon to direct their atten-
tion to the publication of Prof. Hedrick, in
the North Carolina Standard of Saturday.
Very few remarks will suffice, he said, in re-
lation to the present subject.

In an institution, sustained like this by all
denominations and parties, nothing should be
permitted to be done, calculated to disturb the
harmonious intercourse of those who direct
and govern it. And this is well known to have
been our policy and practice, during a long se-
ries of years. Mr. Hedrick's testimony that
"as student and professor" he has known "no
institution, North or South, from which parti-
zan politics and sectarian religion are so care-
fully excluded," will be received with perfect
credence by our graduates, and by all familiar
with the state of things among us.

To secure an end so essential to the reputa-
tion, prosperity and usefulness of the Univer-
sity, cautious forbearance has been practiced
by the Faculty, and enjoined upon the stu-
dents, in relation to these subjects. The ser-
mons delivered on the Sabbath, in the Col-
lege chapel, have been confined to an exhibi-
tion of the leading doctrines of christianity,
with respect to which no difference of opinion
exists among us; and no student, during the
last twenty years, has been permitted to dis-
cuss upon the public stage any question of
party politics. This course upon the part of
all has been regarded as not merely necessary
to internal harmony and quiet—in union with
kind feelings and good taste—but as due to
numbers of persons of different tenets and
opinions, who honor us by their attendance
upon our public exercises, and have a right to
respectful consideration.

On nomination of Dr. Mitchell, seconded
by Prof. Fetter, the President's communica-
tion was referred to a committee, consisting of
Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Phillips, and Prof. Hubbard,
who reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the course pursued by Prof.
Hedrick, as set forth in his publication in the
North Carolina Standard of the 4th inst., is
not warranted by our usages, and that the po-
litical opinions expressed are not those enter-
tained by any other member of this body.

Resolved, That while we feel bound to de-
clare our sentiments freely upon this occasion,
we entertain none other than feelings of per-
sonal respect and kindness for the subject of
them, and sincerely regret the indiscretion in-
to which he seems in this instance, to have
fallen.

After a brief discussion, the resolutions were
adopted by the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs. Mitchell, Phillips, Fetter,
Hubbard, Wheat, Shipp, C. Phillips, Brown,
Pool, Lucas, Battle and Wetmore.

Nays.—Mr. Herrisse, who said that he vot-
ed in the negative, "simply on the ground
that the Faculty is neither charged with
Black Republicanism, nor likely to be suspect-
ed of it."

On motion of Dr. Wheat, seconded by Prof.
Shipp, the Secretary was directed to transmit
a copy of the foregoing proceedings of the Fac-
ulty to the Trustees of the University.

If YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO DO, DO IT.—
There is no lesson which people—men, wo-
men and children—more need to learn than
this,—do what they have to do at once.—
Young people cannot calculate the benefit of
it, while the want of it will hang upon them
all their lives long, like an incubus. Our ad-
vice to boys and girls always is, if they have
but a smart hour's work to do, do it in an
hour, and not sozzle over it all day. In our
business, if we had a boy who must be lazy
we should urge him, by all means, to work
while he did work, and make a business of
it; and then if he must stop, and make a
business of that too. If a boy is allowed or
allows himself to play the lolly through the
day, he is just as sure to be a drone as
long as he lives, as he is sure to live!

Indolent habits in youth are never over-
come in manhood. The world is brim full
of illustrations of the truth of this. The same
rule applies equally to girls. The girl who
does house-work, and we hope there are some
—who allows herself all the forenoon to poke
over the breakfast dishes, and finds scanty
time to get her dinner, is just as sure to make
a miserable slattern of a housekeeper as she
is to be a housekeeper at all; and we caution
young men against the girls who keep their
breakfast dishes round till noon. The only
way is, if you have anything to do, do it.

A Southern editor thinks his children are
cherubim and seraphim, for he says "they
continually do cry."

THE CRISIS—POSITION OF THE SOUTH
IF FREMONT BE ELECTED.

Mr. Fremont's election on anti-slavery
grounds merely, will virtually exclude the
South from all share in the Executive Govern-
ment, since no man of honor can accept a seat
in the cabinet while he condemns the election
and the policy of the President. No doubt
Southern men will be found ready to take of-
fice under Mr. Fremont, but to consider them
as representatives of the South would be about
as reasonable as to have considered Benedict
Arnold a General in the American armies af-
ter he had deserted to those of England.

To tell the South that she is represented by
men who are put in office only because they
are against her, is adding insult to injury. It
is equivalent to notifying her that unless she
will adopt renegades as her representatives
she shall have none.

Mr. Fremont's election will, therefore, ex-
clude the South from all share in the power of
appointing to office, in the dispensation of fi-
fty or sixty millions of the common revenue, in
the granting of numerous lucrative contracts,
in the command of the army and navy, in the
execution of the laws, in the negotiation of
treaties, and, most important of all, in the ve-
to power. And this will be done, avowedly,
because she claims ten out of the twenty-five
States and territories added to the Union since
its formation, and, really, because she has re-
tained institutions which existed in twelve of
the thirteen States when the confederation
was formed. It is a penalty for not changing
her opinions and institutions in conformity
with the changes of her progressive sisters.

She lags behind what is called the spirit of
the age; she brings disgrace on the nation by
clinging to notions that the North having re-
cently shuddered off, has a peculiar right to de-
nounce; she may remain where she is if she
behave herself; but if she attempt to colonize
one square mile of the territory belonging
to her in part, if she pollute its freewill
with her execrable and loathsome institution,
she shall be shut out of the government altogeth-
er.

Supposing the spirit of the age right, and
the institution as execrable as it is represent-
ed to be, does that confer a right upon the
North to exclude us from the government?—
Was not that institution respected in the for-
mation of the government, and its protection
made a condition of Union? and if one of the
parties change its opinion with regard to it,
and chooses to consider as wrong what the
Constitution treated as right, are we to be pun-
ished and degraded for insisting on the Con-
stitution as the standard of right and wrong,
instead of resorting to the ever changing views
of our capricious co-States? No one disputes
the right of those States to abhor and ex-
ecrate slavery to their heart's content, and to
break off all connection with it. They may
go whenever they please. But we deny that
they can rightfully remain connected with the
institution and condemn it as a crime, or pun-
ish us for retaining it. If the South submits
to such treatment she will be deeply dishon-
ored.

We shall be told that exclusion from the
Executive Government is no dishonor; that
this must be the case with the minority States
in every election, who are represented, if at
all, by persons differing from them. We do
not complain of being in the minority. We
are ready to submit cheerfully to that condi-
tion, when constitutionally imposed on us;—
but we do complain of a test, which, in viola-
tion of the Constitution, excludes us perma-
nently from the Government, and subverts its
fundamental principles. We complain that
the Government is revolutionized; that the
institutions of slavery recognised by the Consti-
tution, as no cause of exclusion, but on the
contrary, as conferring the right to Govern-
mental power, is now made by a coup d'etat
the ground of banishment from the Federal
Executive. The Union we formed was a Union
of slave States. Mr. Fremont's election
will convert it into a banishment of slave States
to the rule of abolitionist States. Can we
submit with safety or honor to be conquered?
Fortunately for us, perhaps, we are not cal-
led on to decide on an abstract question of hon-
or. Southern honor has been greatly derided
of late. That it existed once, none will deny,
and it remains to be seen whether it sleeps with
the dust of our Revolutionary sires, or still
lives among their sons.

Safety, as well as honor, counsel resistance
to the meditated revolution. We cannot sub-
mit without the prospect of dangers, before
which disunion and civil war are as nothing.

The first effect of the change will be the an-
nihilation of the veto power, so far as the
South is concerned. The next will be the re-
modelling of the Federal Judiciary as vacan-
cies occur, and the introduction of Abolition-
ism on the bench of the supreme and inferior
tribunals. The Senate will fall in the natural
course of events, at no very distant day, and
the whole Federal Government, in all its bran-
ches and dependencies, will become hostile to
slavery. We shall then be viewed by this
Government, as the London Star views us, when
the British Government will look upon us, when
we implore permission to return to our former

THE CRISIS—POSITION OF THE SOUTH

IF FREMONT BE ELECTED.

Mr. Fremont's election on anti-slavery
grounds merely, will virtually exclude the
South from all share in the Executive Govern-
ment, since no man of honor can accept a seat
in the cabinet while he condemns the election
and the policy of the President. No doubt
Southern men will be found ready to take of-
fice under Mr. Fremont, but to consider them
as representatives of the South would be about
as reasonable as to have considered Benedict
Arnold a General in the American armies af-
ter he had deserted to those of England.

To tell the South that she is represented by
men who are put in office only because they
are against her, is adding insult to injury. It
is equivalent to notifying her that unless she
will adopt renegades as her representatives
she shall have none.

Mr. Fremont's election will, therefore, ex-
clude the South from all share in the power of
appointing to office, in the dispensation of fi-
fty or sixty millions of the common revenue, in
the granting of numerous lucrative contracts,
in the command of the army and navy, in the
execution of the laws, in the negotiation of
treaties, and, most important of all, in the ve-
to power. And this will be done, avowedly,
because she claims ten out of the twenty-five
States and territories added to the Union since
its formation, and, really, because she has re-
tained institutions which existed in twelve of
the thirteen States when the confederation
was formed. It is a penalty for not changing
her opinions and institutions in conformity
with the changes of her progressive sisters.

She lags behind what is called the spirit of
the age; she brings disgrace on the nation by
clinging to notions that the North having re-
cently shuddered off, has a peculiar right to de-
nounce; she may remain where she is if she
behave herself; but if she attempt to colonize
one square mile of the territory belonging
to her in part, if she pollute its freewill
with her execrable and loathsome institution,
she shall be shut out of the government altogeth-
er.

Supposing the spirit of the age right, and
the institution as execrable as it is represent-
ed to be, does that confer a right upon the
North to exclude us from the government?—
Was not that institution respected in the for-
mation of the government, and its protection
made a condition of Union? and if one of the
parties change its opinion with regard to it,
and chooses to consider as wrong what the
Constitution treated as right, are we to be pun-
ished and degraded for insisting on the Con-
stitution as the standard of right and wrong,
instead of resorting to the ever changing views
of our capricious co-States? No one disputes
the right of those States to abhor and ex-
ecrate slavery to their heart's content, and to
break off all connection with it. They may
go whenever they please. But we deny that
they can rightfully remain connected with the
institution and condemn it as a crime, or pun-
ish us for retaining it. If the South submits
to such treatment she will be deeply dishon-
ored.

We shall be told that exclusion from the
Executive Government is no dishonor; that
this must be the case with the minority States
in every election, who are represented, if at
all, by persons differing from them. We do
not complain of being in the minority. We
are ready to submit cheerfully to that condi-
tion, when constitutionally imposed on us;—
but we do complain of a test, which, in viola-
tion of the Constitution, excludes us perma-
nently from the Government, and subverts its
fundamental principles. We complain that
the Government is revolutionized; that the
institutions of slavery recognised by the Consti-
tution, as no cause of exclusion, but on the
contrary, as conferring the right to Govern-
mental power, is now made by a coup d'etat
the ground of banishment from the Federal
Executive. The Union we formed was a Union
of slave States. Mr. Fremont's election
will convert it into a banishment of slave States
to the rule of abolitionist States. Can we
submit with safety or honor to be conquered?
Fortunately for us, perhaps, we are not cal-
led on to decide on an abstract question of hon-
or. Southern honor has been greatly derided
of late. That it existed once, none will deny,
and it remains to be seen whether it sleeps with
the dust of our Revolutionary sires, or still
lives among their sons.

Safety, as well as honor, counsel resistance
to the meditated revolution. We cannot sub-
mit without the prospect of dangers, before
which disunion and civil war are as nothing.

The first effect of the change will be the an-
nihilation of the veto power, so far as the
South is concerned. The next will be the re-
modelling of the Federal Judiciary as vacan-
cies occur, and the introduction of Abolition-
ism on the bench of the supreme and inferior
tribunals. The Senate will fall in the natural
course of events, at no very distant day, and
the whole Federal Government, in all its bran-
ches and dependencies, will become hostile to
slavery. We shall then be viewed by this
Government, as the London Star views us, when
the British Government will look upon us, when
we implore permission to return to our former

allegiance, we shall be considered as a "gang
of lepers," and "a gang of convicted felons."
Of course our treatment will be accord-
ingly.

But it will be said this is mere conjecture—
that we should not act upon uncertainties in
so grave a matter, but wait for some overt act
of aggression—that the Senate will be sound
for a time at least, and in the meanwhile rea-
son and moderation may resume its constitu-
tional and no ground of resistance, and that
prudence requires us not to act hastily, but to
try his administration before we condemn it.

So we should do, if the trial were safe and
prudent. But we must remember that the
trial itself consolidates the power of his party
by giving it time to carry out its policy. We
do not suppose that overt acts of aggression
will come first, no matter how violent the lea-
ders of the Republican party may be. They
are adroit politicians, and not such bunglers
as to resort at first to the vulgar means of
force and intimidation. Much will be done to
open the way for force before that is resorted
to. The powers of corruption will be first
tried to weaken and divide the South. Efforts
will be made to draw a marked line between
the slaveholding and non-slaveholding classes,
by confining the favors of the government to
the latter.

Non-slaveholders will find themselves the
sole recipients of Executive patronage, and the
eye of man hath not seen the joys that will be
prepared for such of them as may become an-
ti-slaveholding as well as non-slaveholding.
Non-slaveholders will see themselves flattered
and caressed, and slaveholders degraded and
submitting to that degradation; and may well
excuse themselves for not taking up arms in
defence of men who will not defend themselves.

No efforts will be spared to build up a strong
minority in the South, and to bind it with
chains of gold to the Federal Government.—
These overt acts may begin to dawn upon us,
almost imperceptibly at first, but gradually
looming up into the dimensions of open war.
As matters now stand, the Army and Navy
are weak, the fortifications in the Southern
harbors unfinished, and many of them com-
manded by Southern officers. Of course this
state of things will be quietly rectified. The
forts will be finished, the garrisons strength-
ened, and entrusted to men who may be re-
lied on. Such public property as might be
seized in the Southern States—arms, munitions,
the contents of sub-treasuries, ships in the
dock-yards, and the like—will be quietly
withdrawn.

Then slavery in the District of Columbia,
in the forts and dock yards, and the slave
trade between the States will be abolished.
Kansas rejected if she adopt slavery, the fugi-
tive slave law repealed, and if the South be
mad enough to resistance the effort will be
made to "subjugate her to freedom."

Is there any reason to hope for a favorable
change in public sentiment at the North on
the subject of slavery? Certainly, in the long
run, as truth is greater than error, we may
look for such change; but not in the brief
breathing time the Senate will give us. Ab-
olitionism, unlike other isms, is fortified by
sectional hate and its consequent blindness.—
Nothing can be more difficult than to get the
North right with regard to slavery, for it
hears unwillingly anything favorable to us or
our institutions, while the exaggerations of
Uncle Tom's Cabin are eagerly received as a
true picture of slavery. Moreover the North,
especially New England, is much influenced
by the British press, and England must be set
right before the North can become perman-
ently composed. This is the work of many
long years, and in the mean while we may be
destroyed.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS SINCE

1820.

Since 1820, when Monroe was chosen for a
second term, with but one opposition elector-
al vote, the Presidential elections have been
less decisive than is generally supposed. That
is to say, the popular majority for the success-
ful candidate has never been excessive; and
often he has actually wanted a majority, and
had only a plurality. This was the case
for example, in 1844, when the votes cast for
Clay, and those thrown away on Birney, ex-
ceeded, in the aggregate, those polled for
Polk, making the latter actually a minority
President.

To go back to 1824. In that year, four
candidates were in the field, Jackson, Adams,
Crawford and Clay. The first received 99
electoral votes, the second 84, the third 41,
and the fourth 37. The election, under these
circumstances, devolving on the House. Ad-
ams received the vote of 13 States, Jackson
of 7, and Crawford of 4. In 1828, Jackson
was chosen by the popular voice, obtaining
178 electoral votes out of the 251, which then
constituted the Electoral College. In 1833,
Jackson was again chosen by the popular
voice, and this time by an even greater ma-
jority, receiving 170 electoral votes more than
his opponent, Henry Clay.

This brings us up to 1836, or twenty years
ago. In that year Van Buren, though elect-
ed President, beat Harrison in the popular
vote only about 14,000, though he had 170
electoral votes out of 294. Four years after-
wards Harrison seemed, at first sight, to have
had three times as many supporters as Van
Buren, for he obtained 234 electoral votes,
while his antagonist had but 60; yet he only
beat the latter, in the popular vote, about one
hundred and sixty thousand, out of a poll of
nearly two millions four hundred thousand.—
Another curious feature of the election of 1840

was that the popular vote exceeded by nearly
two-thirds that cast in 1836. Van Buren, for
instance, distanced as he was, received 364,
000 votes in 1840 more than he did four years
before. In 1844, as we have said already,
Polk was actually a minority President; and
yet he beat Clay by a larger majority than
Harrison had beaten Van Buren; the vote be-
ing for Polk 1,536,196, for Clay 1,207,212.
The electoral college stood, however, 170 for
Polk to 105 for Clay. In 1848 Taylor receiv-
ed 163 electoral votes, and Cass 127. The
great State of New York in this election decid-
ed the contest, by going for Taylor, in con-
sequence of the democracy being divided; and
thus Taylor was also a minority President.

When we compare these elections with
those prior to 1820, we see how much more
closely contested they have been. In 1804,
for instance, Jefferson had 162 electoral votes,
and Pinckney, his opponent, 14 only. In
1808, Madison had 122, and Pinckney 47.—
In 1812, Madison had 128 and Clinton 89.—
In 1816, Monroe 183 and King 34.—In 1820,
as we have already mentioned, Monroe had
221, only a single electoral vote being cast in
opposition.

These statistics show how nearly

REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion. BUSINESS CARDS not exceeding one square entered at \$5 a year.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21,

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-President

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:
1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd. W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3d. M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th. THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th. R. P. WARRING, of Mecklenburg,
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"I believe that petitions to Congress in the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people."

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein."

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States."

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA."

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, AS SHOWN IN RE-OPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

Remember!

The election is on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November.

As the election approaches, Mr. Buchanan's chances of success are becoming more and more certain. Fillmore and Fremont are fast climbing away before the tide of Democracy. But a few weeks ago we were almost ready to give up the good ship of State in despair, so threatening did the forces of Fremont appear. But even the mighty Fremont now cowers before the onward progress of Democracy. As to Mr. Fillmore, it is now conceded on all sides, except, indeed, by Know-Nothing papers, that he stands no possible chance of success—is not in the race at all, unless as a stumbling block in the way of Fremont. It is notorious that Mr. Fillmore withdrew, his squad of Northern supporters would surrender "bag and baggage" to their allies, the Black Republicans. While South we hear it said, almost daily, by Fillmore men, that they would as soon vote for Fremont as for Buchanan! By so doing, however, there would be little compromise of principles previously entertained. For it is a fact that cannot be controverted, that up to the time of his election as Vice President, Mr. Fillmore entertained the same opinions with Fremont relative to the South and her institutions. If Mr. Fillmore were withdrawn perhaps these Southern Know Nothings are sworn to support the one most closely allied to him, especially on the question of slavery. If so, they cannot do else than vote for Fremont under the penalty of violated pledges, concerning which, it is notorious, they have some very conscientious scruples; and which, at times, have given them a deal of trouble. Were it reduced to a choice, in North Carolina, between Buchanan and Fremont, and Fillmore's name not mentioned, that great sinner, Kenneth Rayner, who holds the highest seat in the Pagodes, would vote for Fremont; on the principle:—Not that he loves Fremont less, but hates Democracy more. And we wot of a few politicians of the red headed stripe, in this portion of the country who entertain the precise sentiments as avowed by Rayner in his letter of treason. They would rather see the country damned by Fremont than saved by James Buchanan. Put down the Democratic party first, cry they; and by this infernal device they are now moving heaven and earth to carry out this dark scheme. Put down the Democratic party first! though it be at the sacrifice of our country's best and dearest wishes—"This must be done," says Rayner and all his yelling cohorts, "before we can succeed." But a day of retribution is at hand. Rayner and his subs will be consigned to oblivion, covered over with the slime of their infamy, and the Democratic party will still wage a war against these traitors. Had such men been living during the Revolution, Arnold's fate would have been theirs. As Judas betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver, so are they Judases now, and would damn their country for the promotion of their party.

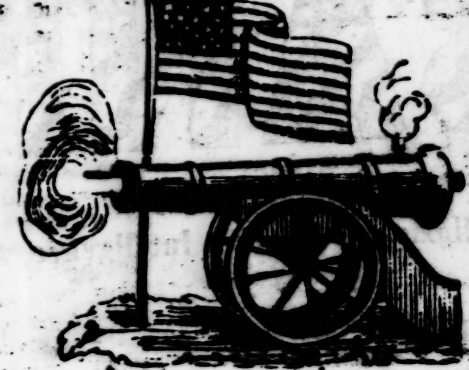
Remember, then, fellow citizens, Tuesday, the 4th day of November, and rally to the polls and quash this treason in the bud by voting for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge.

The Democrats of Savannah have carried the municipal election in that city by a considerable majority.

The proprietors of the Salisbury Herald offer that establishment for sale.

Glorious Triumph

in Pennsylvania!



The Democrats have carried the State of Pennsylvania! This is indeed glorious news! Every attempt was made to defeat the Buchanan Party. The latest and most infernal resort was the complete fusion of Black Republicans, Abolitionists, Fillmoremen, Maine liquor-law men, white folks and niggers.

OUR ADVERTISERS

Are all doing a thriving business. We made a "step around" to see a few days ago, and confess we were taken aback at all we did see. We first stepped into our next door neighbors, Mills, Moore & Co., and found them fitting up their new establishment in a style keeping pace with the onward march of improvement. They have a stock of goods sufficiently large and assorted to supply the demand.

Next on our route came the clothing store of F. H. Baum & Co., who present in this issue a magnificent advertisement. Baum was busy selling and we left wondering if there were men and gentlemen, alias boys, enough in Western Carolina to wear all the clothing in that establishment. Baum is a trump.

Then came the magnificent establishment of McNeely, Mock & Gaither, which is filled up, packed down and running over with the greatest variety of goods. This enterprising firm are up and doing; we are glad to see their efforts so highly appreciated. They are doing a heavy business. At No. 4, Granite Row, we were amazed at the splendour in which E. Myers has fitted up his establishment. With out any detractor from any other house in town we say this surpasses them all in the superb style in which it is furnished. There is no prettier store in the State, and to Myers be all the praise.

Brown & Coffin, next door, are up to their eyes in silks and satins, flounders and founces, boxes and barrels, bear-skins and door knobs, gimlets and gim cracks, and every other conceivable concoction of the imagination of man. Their friends (their name is legion) are patronizing them extensively. Good! they deserve the encouragement.

Crossing over we fell into the clothing establishment of James Beard, whom we bearded to our entire satisfaction. We found him diving to his elbows exhibiting his goods—the same as selling them. Jim has a knack of selling and he appears to be making good use of that talent. Give him a call, by all means. This ends one trip around town.

MASS MEETING.

The Democrats of Rowan most respectfully invite their friends to meet with them at Salisbury on SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, Hon. Burton Craige and several other distinguished speakers have been invited, and are expected to attend. Come one, come all, and let us have a meeting worthy the cause of Democracy.

RESTITUTION.—Samuel Shoemaker, of Messrs. Adams & Co., Baltimore, received, on Tuesday last, \$1,030, through Rev. James Dolan, pastor of St. Patrick's (Catholic) church, the amount having been given Mr. Dolan for that purpose by some person desirous of complying with the doctrine of restitution.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN. We continue says the Washington Union, our extracts from letters recently received in this city from reliable correspondents:

OHIO. Ohio, so long conceded to Fremont, will give Mr. Buchanan her twenty-three electoral votes. This is my data for this conclusion: Buchanan will poll 150,000 votes; Fremont, 140,000; and Fillmore, 50,000. There are liberal calculations for the enemy, and very low ones for the democracy. Ohio is safe.—We will elect the following members of Congress: Groesbeck, Pendleton, Vallandigham, Cox, Miller, Medill, Lawrence, Burns, Edgerton, Cockerill, Hall, and Dorsey, and will perhaps elect the member from the Muskingum district.

Another letter says: Scioto county will go for Buck and Breck by five hundred majority. This congressional district will go for Buck and Breck by fifteen hundred. Miller, democratic candidate for Congress, will surely be elected.

NEW JERSEY. As to the result in this State it is, conceded by all parties that Mr. Buchanan will carry it by five to ten thousand majority.—Last fall we beat on our legislative ticket all the parties (then united) by from 1,500 to 2,000. Now they have their votes cut into and I believe Mr. Buchanan will have a plurality in every county in the State.

TENNESSEE. There will be a gain of from five to six hundred votes in the fourth congressional district. Buchanan will carry the State by more than Gov. Johnston's majority.

PENNSYLVANIA. Extract from a letter of an old Pennsylvania German farmer an ex member of Congress to an old democrat friend of Washington city:

As to our presidential election, I feel quite easy about it. I believe that there is a "ruling Providence" that will settle the good old cause in favor of old Democracy, and you may also feel quite assured of this result so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. I only hope other States may do as well. I trust they may view the subject as we do. The country blooming East, West, North and South with every production of comfort, and with full compensation in every branch of labor, can it be possible that the good sense of the people could or would exchange such prosperity for the promises from a set of black legs, black republicans, and black fanatics of all sorts, times, and colors? A gracious God will never consent to have such traitorous creatures to rule our happy land.

APPOLOGETIC.—On account of unavoidable mis-haps, we have been compelled to double several advertisements in this issue. We hope the like will not occur again.

THE ELECTIONS.

The recent elections are full of encouragement and promise to the Democracy, and to conservative Union men of all parties, for the triumph of such is now identified with the fortunes of the Democracy. Delaware has reversed her decision against us two years ago and now for a very small State gives us a very large majority. Connecticut is returning to her ancient steady habits, and gives large Democratic gains. Scattering elections elsewhere show that this tide is setting strongly in favor of the Democracy, Constitutional equality and the Union.

We have been beaten in Baltimore, for Mayor it is true but we think but little consequence is to be attached to that result.—We had all the patronage of the city to contend against, yet we gained considerably in the Councils, and nearly 1,200 on the vote for Mayor, as compared with the last municipal election. A Maryland Democratic politician told us some weeks ago that we should lose the city perhaps by 2,000 majority. We are beaten much less than that.

The fact is, Baltimore is a great mob, and no one can tell what freak it may take; so that although they have beaten us rather more and thumped each other rather less, than we expected, the result is covered by the margin we allowed. In short, we consider Maryland as almost certain for Buchanan. The same remark will apply to Florida, from which the first reports are reaching us.

Alexandra Sentinel.

NEW YORK.

The New York Post makes an estimate of the probable vote for President in the respective counties and partly from the estimates of experienced and well informed politicians.—He gives the vote as he supposes it will stand in each county, and sums up the result as follows: Fremont 217,000; Buchanan 140,800; Fillmore 139,300. We think, from the calculations we see in the democrat papers, that the only error he has made is in taking about 40,000 from Buchanan and attaching it to Fremont. The vote for Fillmore is no doubt about right.

The city of New York he foots up as follows: Fremont 18,000; Buchanan 30,000; Fillmore 22,000. The vote for Fillmore's own county, Erie, is set down as follows: Fremont 5,500, Fillmore 5,500; Buchanan 6,000. It thus appears that our own opponents concede that Buchanan will carry Fillmore's county. Certainly the Fillmore party is a fizzle in New York.

FILLMORE ON THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

We despair of satisfying the Whig's scruples in respect to the extension of slavery. Instead, therefore, of exhausting ourselves in the vain attempt to define the position of our own party, we will venture to propound a few inquiries to our neighbor. Will the Whig say whether or not the Fillmore party as a political organization, is in favor of the extension of slavery? Would that be an object of Mr. Fillmore's administration? Does the Whig deny the truth of Botell declaration, (and he speaks as a Fillmore elector.) that Fillmore no more than Fremont proposes an extension of slavery?

Again will the Whig renounce the support of Fillmore if he has written a letter to Wm. M. Cornell, in which Mr. Fillmore says that he is utterly opposed to the extension of slavery into any territory or the admission of any more slaveholding States into the Union, and that he defies any one to prove to the contrary; that has sentiments are entirely misrepresented by those who would attempt to prove the holding by him of views dissimilar to those of the Fremont Republican party.

We entreat the Whig in the most civil manner to favor us with an early answer to these interrogatories.—Richmond App.

FLORIDA. After all the false K. N. Telegraphic dispatches for effect, the Democrats have carried Florida by five hundred majority.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

Glorious News from Newark, N. J.—Moses Bigelow, Esq., Elected Mayor of Newark by 1,200 Majority. Newark, N. J., Oct. 15—7 1/2 P. M.—Riggle's majority for Mayor is 1200. The Common Council stands: Democrats 14, Know Nothings 6, Republicans 2.

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We have been placed under great obligations to our brethren of the Press for the frequent and favorable Editorials they have penned in behalf of the Review.

The *Spartanburg Express* of the 16th inst., in an article touching upon Southern patronage sustaining Northern Journals and Periodicals, says:

"We have among us, pinning for patronage, a Review, edited by probably the profoundest intellect of the whole South—a Review that might be, and will be, if

supported, an ornament and lasting honor to the country. But two numbers have so far appeared, and yet they contain articles that ought not to be allowed to die—that deserve an honorable place in every library. Let every man who feels an interest in Southern Literature, do his duty and ward off the shame of permitting the Southern Quarterly Review to sink, with the present management.

We wish to deal candidly and openly with the friends of the Quarterly and hence we make the above quotation in order to introduce what we have to say. We took possession of the title of the Review last winter and secured for its Editorial management the talent and services of one of the ripest scholars of the present age (the Rev. Dr. THOMAS WELL) who has avoided no effort to procure the co-operation of many master minds, and the two numbers which have appeared under his direction have been assigned a character second to no other periodical now published.

Our correspondents are paid \$3.00 per page, for every page of matter published in the Review, and we have labored to make it all that its friends would have it. But, (and we regret to state the fact,) we have not realized over \$600 upon the present volume, barely sufficient to pay for the paper upon which the review is printed.

We have distributed 1300 copies of each number of the Review, to subscribers, which ought to have realized for us \$650, and thus place the work on a firm basis.

The number in press which will be issued on the 1st November, we are authorized to say, will be submitted as a specimen, equal, if not superior, to any previous number, and if it should unfortunately turn out that the friends of the enterprise have determined not to sustain it, by continuing to withhold the subscription price, we will be forced to yield to the pressure and abandon the work as soon as the volume is completed.

If those who have received the Review the present year, could be induced to for forward us one half the subscription price we would be encouraged to go on, but when it is known that our receipts have amounted only to about \$600, and that we have paid to authors, printers and others engaged upon the work \$1,450, the reader will easily discover that it is worse than folly for us to continue the publication.

Make is the last appeal we intend to make for the Review. If its friends are determined that it

South Carolina Times.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the following account of the exhibition at Raleigh:

Among the different varieties of stock entered, I noticed many specimens, from the blood nag to the billy goat, deserving attention, but as the fair has not fully opened, I will mention only a few of them. The first that struck my eye were two beautiful stallions, jet black, that were prancing at the end of the rein, on the race track, most gracefully. One was a four year old, entered by A. J. Morris, of Wake; the other five years old, entered by Nathaniel James, of the same county. They are perfect models. Wake county seems to have the numerical preponderance as to articles on exhibition, having observed that nearly every fifth stall or stand was occupied with their entries.

The best lot of cows yet on the field, are exhibited by Crouse & Irvin, of Lynchburg, one of which, a Durper, gives regularly eight gallons of milk per diem; another a native, gives seven. They have several fine looking five months old calves, which have been much admired by persons on the ground.

Mr. W. Russell, of Casswell, exhibits a fine lot of yearlings, mixed Devon and Durham. Henry Mordecai, Esq., of Wake, has an extensive animal in the shape of a bull, whose obesity is jolly enough—Devon and Durham he is.

Of game chickens, there are numbers. Can the sporting men of North Carolina live without fighting cocks! This beautiful characteristic of morality is with them as the apple of an eye, the sacred value of which, I am told, outweighs the nitre of the cross. Mr. W. F. Cullum, of Wake, presents a noble lot of the tribe; and Mr. H. Dowd, also of Wake, exhibits broods of the real wild Indian game, whose smooth and splendid plumage, either jet black, or very hued as the stock differs, and imposingly defiant looks, give them great favor in the eyes of the lovers the pit.

Floral Hall was closed to everybody—the fair damsels and generous matrons of the city being therein engaged in the sweet work which they are proverbially so competent, per taste and skill, to perform. Mr. James Ayres, of Petersburg, has some floral articles on exhibition, which I will notice to-morrow, after the bewitching phalanx of beauty, just hinted at, shall have condescended to "get up and unbar the door." Mr. A. is the only one I have yet seen from our city who contributes to the fair.

There are many articles in the Mechanical and Agricultural line which I must defer mentioning until to-morrow. The Planter's Hotel and Mechanics' Hall were both open, but few articles were displayed.

The opinion of some of the citizens is that this Fair will not prove as successful as former ones, on account of the present comparative amount of stock and articles for exhibition, and the smaller number of visitors present on the first day. But I think it will prove quite creditable, taking into consideration the fact of the increasing influx of people, and the steady arrival of exhibitors, &c.

I understood, from a passenger last Saturday from Weldon, that a gentleman named Wiley, of his way South in company with two ladies, had his pocket picked of \$100, while changing his baggage checks at that depot.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, and Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, have been here for a day or two past, but each left for his respective home this morning. It was currently reported that they would address the people at the Fair Grounds on Friday. The report, of course, was unfounded.

Raleigh appears to be improving somewhat. Several new buildings in the suburbs, I notice, are going up. Business at present here is not over heavy. Politics are easy enough, (if by easy I can comprehend quiet,) very little of which I have had the misfortune as yet to encounter.

Hoping to be able to furnish you with a more interesting letter to-morrow, I remain yours,

OPH.

THE CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

The N. O. Delta, referring to the fact that Gov. Wise had extended invitations to the Governors of the Southern States, to meet him in consultation, expresses its opinion as follows. Ere this, however, the Delta has learned that the meeting has taken place, although the results are sealed up, very properly too, for the present. The Delta, says:

"We trust that Governor Wise, of Virginia, will carry out his intention of requesting the Governors of the various Southern States to meet him in Convention sometime shortly, for the purpose of deciding on the course to be pursued by the South in the event of Fremont's election to the Presidency. The opinions of the Virginian leader are already known; he holds that the Union cannot exist a single day after the inauguration of the Black Republican, and that secession will be the only means by which the South can preserve her political dignity and honor. We presume the same or similar views are entertained by three fourths of Mr. Wise's peers, and it would be wise and well and fitting if they should compare notes at once.

"We have received an assurance that Governor Wickliffe is ready to respond cordially to the call for the conference, a fact the friends of the South will be rejoiced to learn. We remember that amid the storm of 1850, he was not among those who forsake the South on the compromise question and voted to censure the gallant representatives who stood by her in Congress against that execrable hunting. This conference would afford him an opportunity to assert his fidelity and vigilance as the chief magistrate of one of the most important Southern States, by an act of a high and responsible character; let him use it wisely and he will deserve to have forgotten and forgiven any objectionable words he may have lately uttered. These are times for action, and Gov. Wickliffe, therefore, should be allowed to tell what he is and where he stands, by what he shall do.

"The time for preparation has fairly come. The hour of discussion is past. No use in arguing any longer on the merits or demerits of Slavery, our minds are made up on the question and so is the mind of the North. Henceforward our energies should be devoted to solid work, to putting our house in order and preparing for the worst. Or rather for the best; for it is evident that never before had the South so ample and glorious an opportunity of asserting her political status, and possibly never again will it return. There should be no watchword for her people, now, but—work!"

A Southern editor thinks his children are cherubim and seraphim, for he says "they continually do cry."

THE LIVER PILLS.

The Liver Pills of Dr. McLane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver Complaint that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description in vein. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often frightful in character. Those who experience any of the premonitory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. McLane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, and perhaps, thereby, be saved.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature FLEMING BROS.

JEFFERS HAS COME.

JEFFERS the celebrated Ambrotype and Daguerian Artist from CHARLESTON, S. C., having closed his Gallery, during the sickly season, respectfully informs the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity, that he has taken rooms at

ROBARDS HOTEL,

where he is prepared to take

AMBROTYPE

AND

Daguerrean

LIKENESES

in the highest style of the Art. Having been constantly engaged in the business for the past ten years, and being well posted in all the new improvements in the art. He does not hesitate in saying that he can produce Likenesses superior to any ever taken in this place.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens and judge for themselves.

N. B. An early call will be necessary as I will remain in this place for two weeks only. G. A. JEFFERS, Artist. Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. 11-10.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

THE BEARDED LADY SIAMSESE Turned, and a host of other Distinguished individuals, can be seen at ROBARDS' HOTEL, for a short time only. Admission free. Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. 11-10.

\$100 REWARD!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers the above reward to any person who can produce an Ambrotype taken in this County superior to his. G. A. JEFFERS, Artist. Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. 11-10.

THEY NEVER FADE.

JEFFERS AMBROTYPES are put up with two glasses hermetically sealed, and are warranted never to fade or spot. Rooms at ROBARDS' HOTEL, for a short time only. Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. 11-10.

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, seventy five cords of dry Pine Wood, delivered at my Brick Yard, near this place. The highest cash price will be paid. H. L. ROBARDS, Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1856. 11-10.

L. T. LEVIN,

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL Commission Merchant, FOR THE SALE OF Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Negroes, Cotton, Flour, and all kinds of Country Produce.

REFERENCES.

John Caldwell, John A. Crawford, Col. Richard Anderson, Columbia S. C. Dr. Edw'd Still, Salisbury, N. C. Mordecai & Co., J. H. Wiley & Co., Henry Murrell, Hon. W. F. Colcock, Charleston, S. C. F. L. Golding, Germantown, N. C. Office, 198 Exchange Row, Columbia, S. C. August, 19, 1856. 11-10.

Valuable Land

For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing 800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE TO FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, Farming Tools, and Grain.

18 shares in the Central Railroad, provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of ORN and FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON, I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall. G. WILLSON. April 22, 1856. 46-1

Rowan Factory.

"Tribute to whom tribute is due," if to the North, pay it—if not encourage home manufactures.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have put the ROWAN FACTORY (located in Salisbury) in successful operation, and are making superior Sheetings and Yarns, which they offer on reasonable terms. We are determined to produce goods equal to the best made in the State, and will spare no effort to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

In a few weeks we shall be prepared to fill orders for Sheetings and heavy goods—Cotton Batts kept on hand and for sale. The grist Mills are also in operation and Corn will be ground for toll as promptly as possible. MORNING & MEYER, Salisbury, June 17th 1856. 11-11.

Thunder & Lightning,

DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR, PESTILENCE, PATENT MEDICINES, FAMINE &c., &c.

ARE evils and calamities that should be guarded against. BAKER & OWEN have been left to inform the public generally and private individuals particularly, that they are ready, willing and able to protect them from one at least of the above (Lightning), by putting up to their buildings, their Patent Insulated Lightning Conductors, at prices lower than than it has ever been done at in this part of the country. Address your orders to BAKER & OWEN, Salisbury, N. C. July 15th, 1856. 5-1

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS

Anderson & Reynolds,

Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of Groceries, and give strict attention to sales of Flour and produce generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns. February 26, 1856. 37-11.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS.

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowze & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice.

ROWAN HOUSE.

HORACE L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS HOUSE, so quietly situated and so comfortable, is conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, who has now an established reputation, being one of the best hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every extension which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in building to the reputation of the House, and the little troupe of regulars to satisfy them.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853.

PIEDMONT

SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE

SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

These Springs are 16 miles north of Morganton, N. C., located in a beautiful mountain cove, and surrounded by magnificent scenery. From this point the celebrated TABLE ROCK, the Linville Falls, the Cave, and other curiosities, are of ready access and make, to and fro, an easy and pleasant day's recreation, and change of scenery, calculated not only to gratify but invigorate the invalid, as well as those who seek pleasure among the Mountains during the season of oppressive heat, and a retreat from the diseases so common to the Southern climate.

The superiority of these Waters, have been sufficiently tried to prove their efficacy; and many broken down, and almost wasted invalids have been fully restored to health by their use.

The Waters have been analyzed by Dr. Hapgood of Morganton and other Physicians who are ready to bear testimony to the efficacy in certain Disorders. Those wishing to visit these Springs, by calling on Dr. Hapgood at the Mountain Hotel, will obtain all the information desired as regards their Curative effect, and application to certain forms of Disease.

The Proprietor, in order that the Patrons of his Springs may have their stay rendered desirable and comfortable, has secured the services of Mrs. Presnell, a Lady, who has considerable experience and reputation in Public House keeping. He therefore promises that his Table shall be furnished with the best the Country affords and served up in a manner to please the most fastidious. Nothing shall be wanting, to make every department adequate to the wishes and wants of those who honor him with their company.

JAMES C. ESTES, Proprietor.

July 31, 1853.

The Yorkville Citizen at Yorkville S. C. please copy.

W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1853.

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 40-11

DR. CHARLES F. POWE

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 11-11

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions, presented and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was unanimously adopted by the members of the National Convention, a general political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, be it resolved,

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its sovereignty, expansion and pre-eminence, payable to free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bars its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively in slaveholding States, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties, and platforms, and all domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic law establishing the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon the terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., introduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognize the great importance, in a political and

commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on:

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, Finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and there by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many.

And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromise of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.

Second—Resolved, That our geographical and political position with reference to the States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unending rigidity.

Thirdly—Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the ascent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the uncomprehending energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies, and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States, cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic isthmus.

Fifthly—Resolved, That the Democratic party will exert from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which we are entitled to its waters, the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

Administrator's Sale.

WILLIAM H. HALL, Administrator.

TUESDAY, the 11th November next.

A Quantity of Corn, Two good Waggon, and good Mule, Seven head of Horses, Fifteen or Twenty Fine Milch Cows, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention.

At the same time and place will be HIRED FOR THREE MONTHS, upwards of NINETY NEGROES.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

BURTON CRAIG, JAMES W. HALL, Administrator's Sale.

October 31, 1855. 12-21

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 23d of October next, his valuable

TRACT OF LAND

lying on the B-side, Ford road, five miles west of Salisbury containing

346 Acres,

of as good quality as can be found any where in the State. There is on the premises about sixty acres of the

Very best Bottom

all cleared and in cultivation. Persons wishing to see the land, can be accommodated by calling on Mr. Thomas T. Locke, who resides on the adjoining plantation. I will also sell the same time and place, 50 head of Hogs, 500 bushels of Corn, Oats, Hay, Fodder, &c.

The land will be sold for one half cash, the remainder on one and two years credit, with interest from date. Terms of the other property made known on the day of sale.

DANIEL WOOD, 16-15.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, Oct. 14.

BACON—11 a 12 1/2; ready sales. Lard 12 1/2 a 13. Flour \$5 a 5 75. Wheat 11 a 11 1/2. Oats 10 a 10 1/2. Butter 15 a 16. Chickens \$1.25 per doz. Flaxseed \$1 per bushel. Beeswax 25 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by CUMMING & STYRON.—COMMISSION MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, Sept. 26, 1856.

BACON—Hog round, 12 1/2. LARD—No. 1 12 1/2 a 13. BUTTER—20 a 25. CORN—58. CORN MEAL—per bu. 70 a 75. COTTON—No. 1 10 a 10 1/2. FLOUR—Family, 7 1/2; Superfine, 7; Fine, 6 1/2. OATS—40 a 45.

NORFOLK MARKET

Reported Weekly by ROWLAND & BROTHERS, Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 26, 1856.

BACON—Hams, 13 a 14; Hog round a 14. LARD—No. 1 12 1/2 a 13. CORN—Mixed, 62 1/2; White, 65. BEANS—White, 60; Green, 55 a 60. FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1.00; No. 2, 90. PEAS—Black eye, 105 a 110. COTTON—10 a 10 1/2. FLOUR—No. 1 7 1/2; Superfine, 7 1/2 a 7 3/4. Extra, 7 3/4 a 8. Family, 9. SUGAR—Liverpool fine, 175. Ground Almond 1 20. SOYBEANS—Refined, 12 1/2. Crushed, 14 1/2. DRIED APPLES—(Bush of 25 lbs.) 75 a 80. D. PEACHES—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) 82 a 84. HAY—Cape, 90 a 90 cts.

The Grand Opening!

AT THE

American Clothing Store,

ADJOINING THE HANCOCK HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, AND GENERAL

FURNISHING GOODS,

Which they have already received, and are still opening, will comprise the latest styles and consist of the largest variety ever exhibited in the town of Salisbury.

As an enumeration of the articles would not suffice to give the faintest idea of the contents of their Store, they request one and all to give them a personal call and judge for themselves.

Oct. 14. 18-3m.

F. M. BAUM & CO.

NOTICE A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28th, 1856.

LARGE SALE.

OF

Valuable Negroes.

ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF December next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 TO 300 VALUABLE NEGROES, consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention.

R. P. DEVEREUX, 5w 15.

BROWN & COFFIN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Dry

GOODS,

SALISBURY, N. C., No. 3 GRANITE BUILDING.

ARE now receiving a large addition to their stock, selected with especial care in the Northern cities by one of the firm, which they are prepared to sell at their usual low prices, and would respectfully solicit an examination of their Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Among their stock will be found a large assortment of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, BONNETS AND RIBBONS, CLOAKS AND MANILLAS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, ALPACAS AND MERINOS, DE LAINES AND GINGHAMS, CRAPES AND WOOLEN SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH PRINTS.

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SERVANTS' WEAR, READY MADE CLOTHING, LARGE STOCK CARPETING, CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES AND VESTINGS, TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARPET BAGS.

BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

It is our intention to keep constantly on hand a large stock of Dry Goods of all kinds, and we are determined to make it to the interest of cash and prompt-paying customers to give us their patronage; and we earnestly solicit a call when you visit our town.

P. S.—All Orders shall have the prompt attention of one of the firm.

Oct. 7, 1856. 6w—17.

A New Excitement

AND OUTBREAK!

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the Shop, Furniture, &c., of Messrs. Weirman & Price, would announce to the friends of that firm, his own friends, the old patrons of his father and to the public, that he is now receiving from the Northern cities a large, handsome, and varied assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Clothes, Casimires, Vestings, and Gentlemen's furnishing goods, which will be sold very low, or made up to order in the best style of the Art. He will keep in his employ a skillful Cutter, and can therefore warrant good fits. His experience in the business justifies him in saying that his stock cannot be surpassed in quality; and the styles are all late and very handsome. His stock of Ready Mades, comprises Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Vests, Handkerchiefs, Coats, Pants, and everything required. Call and see.

Orders for work promptly filled.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Chickens, &c., etc., taken in exchange for work.

JAMES BEARD, Merchant Tailor.

Salisbury, Sept. 23, 1856. 11-15.

Blank Deeds for Sale.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ROWAN CO., & VICINITY.

I WOULD call your attention to my new preparation, known as "BLISS' DYSPEPTIC REMEDY." This medicine is a new and medical compound, and is the result of long practice, extensive observation, and close study of all diseases having their origin in a disordered state of stomach, and adapted to every stage of these diseases, from their incipient symptoms to those in which they have assumed a Chronic form; and although but yet in its infancy, has gained a notoriety and reputation very seldom attained by any "patent" preparation. This Remedy is no quick nostrum, get up to gull the people, and does not do them out of their money, but a medicine which, together with the treatment prescribed to accompany the taking of the medicine, has the sanction of years of successful application in private practice, and will not fail to cure the most stubborn cases of Dyspepsia, no matter of how long standing, or how severe it may be. The directions are closely followed. It was not suddenly hit upon, nor dreamed of, but in the secretion of facts and experiments collected in the daily rounds of duty as a practicing Physician, and is given to the public in a popular form, in the hope, and in the belief, that it will not fail in giving relief to the sufferer from Dyspepsia, and all other diseases having their origin in the stomach, in any instance when the directions are properly attended to. It has received the highest encomiums from the first physicians throughout the North and South—it has been tried, recommended and certified to by some eminent jurists and statesmen in the country, all of which shall appear in due time. Physicians of large practice are now giving it, relying upon it alone in these diseases in their practice, and recommending it to their friends as worthy of their best confidence.

It is entirely dissimilar to any and every preparation of the kind now before the people. The originator, entertaining views and opinions somewhat at variance with the prescribed notions of medical men generally, as regards the nature of these diseases, has in this preparation brought together medical agents of known utility and worth, in the form of a new combination, making a compound altogether and entirely new, and one that will not fail in effecting a cure, if directions are followed and persevered in. The undersigned is well aware that the same encouragement has been given, and the same promises made, over and over again, by manufacturers of patent medicines, as regards their different preparations, and as voucher for the curative qualities of this preparation, and for the purpose also of giving additional weight to whatever he may say as regards this new preparation, he would beg to refer to the fact that he is the originator, manufacturer and proprietor of the well known "Jacob's Cough Cure," the curative properties of which, in Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhoea, are now being proclaimed by thousands in every section of the country, as being all that he ever said of it.

The undersigned does not profess to be a philanthropist, or that he is unimpaired by considerations of pecuniary profit in placing the remedy before the people, but he does know that while he may be realizing a pecuniary profit, fellow-sufferers will realize that which is of more worth to them than all the wealth of India.

Dyspepsia, like Gout, may be said to be a fashionable disease, it more readily than any other, in various of its forms, and to a greater extent, finds its victims in the wealthy and aristocratic circles, especially in large cities, and its insidious workings are often the real, though undiscovered cause of the shallow cheek, the dull, heavy eye and general inertia—indisposition to either mental or physical effort, which are erroneously attributed to other causes.

Scenes of luxurious excess, not however, alone the basis of this destruction of the health and enjoyment of myriads of mankind. Other conditions of life there are in which it reveals over faded and emaculated forms, and dispirited and despairing hearts. The sedentary labors of the counting-house and the study, not less than the intense excitement and irregularities of business occupations of mercantile life, are a powerful motive of it, each daily adding to the number of its victims. But our (that is, the physician and his patients,) object is not, having once discovered the disease, so much to trace it back to the source, as to remove it from where we find it, and to establish a healthful and vigorous action of the various organs, by use of the proper agencies, and to restore to their natural functions these organs which have been perverted by disease.

Let it be regarded in the same light as other proprietors of "patents," who recommend their preparation as "sovereign balms" for any and every disease, flesh is heir to, I wish to point you to the fact that I shall recommend and trial in the diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, and those other diseases which in my opinion, have their rise and origin in those organs. And I wish also to point you to the fact that in the short medical essays that I shall give you from week to week, instead of asserting merely that "Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy" will cure such and such diseases, and obliging you to depend on my word for the truth of that assertion, as a great majority of those who have gone before me have done, and are doing every day through the columns of newspapers—instead, I say, of doing this, I shall take no little pains, and go to no very small expense in purchasing space in advertising columns, for the purpose not only of recommending the trial of this preparation, but giving you, at the same time, the cause, true indication of treatment, cure, &c., &c., and also my reasons for recommending the trial of the Remedy in each disease treated upon, I not only shall say to you that it will cure such and such diseases; but shall, at the same time, tell you why and how it will effect a cure. I shall do this that I may give you my views as regards the nature and statement of the different diseases which differ in some respects from those of the medical profession generally.

That my labors have not been in vain, I have the most ample proofs in the fact that the remedy has been, and is now, being tested by hundreds and thousands throughout the country; and more than this, I have received the most flattering letters not only from those who are cured, but those who are cured, who are the first physicians in this section of the country; and I must confess that so many candid avowals of its true remedial worth from physicians, not only produces no small degree of satisfaction in my mind, but it does, I must confess, surprise me, knowing as I do, that medical men generally, instead of receiving, examining, and trying a new remedy, are very apt to rise up simultaneously and systematically in bristling hostility against anything of the kind. That it is a sovereign remedy for the diseases that I shall bring before your notice, I do now, for I have tested the preparation for years in my private practice, and know how far and in what disease it may be relied upon.

CHRONIC DIARRHÆA.

Alas, I shall describe its curative virtues, and shall show that instead of that disease being like the acute form, a disease of the bowels, it is a disease of the stomach, and that any and every case may be not only relieved, but permanently cured by preserving in the taking of the Remedy, the also, in

PALPITATION.

Which I shall also in due time treat upon, it is a sovereign remedy in the functional or nervous form of the disease, having its rise and origin in diseased digestive organs. For strictural organic disease of the heart, there is no cure; this is produced by the functional or nervous form of the disease, and this latter by disease of the stomach. In the so-called "LIVER DISEASE," it shows its remedial virtues to a preeminent degree. So, also, in

NERVOUSNESS.

And many other chronic diseases, all having their origin in disease of the digestive organs, (all of which I shall sooner or later treat upon) the "Remedy" is, of all others, the one in which the most implicit confidence and reliance may be placed, providing it is taken regularly, and persevered in, and all the accompanying directions carried out so far as circumstances may permit.

In using this Remedy, its beneficial effects may be looked for at once. It will begin to relieve, and the patient will know that recovery has commenced within 48 or 72 hours; or, at earliest, by the time he has taken the contents of one package. To those trying the effect of this Remedy, I would propose a test that will demonstrate to the patient that he is being benefited.

If it is used in a case of Dyspepsia, where pain or other distressing feelings attend the taking of food upon the stomach, it suggests that the patient, after using the Remedy for three or four days, and following closely the other directions, partake of some articles of food which he had known previously to disagree with him, and he will discover that it no longer produces the disagreeable effect. Sufferers from Dyspepsia, nervous sufferers, invalids from disease of the Liver, and from broken, worn out and debilitated constitutions, try one package; follow out closely all the accompanying directions, and prove the truth or falsity of what I have said of the Remedy. I would, however, remark that unless you determine to take the medicine and follow out all the directions as given, I prefer you would let it alone entirely, and not buy it—preferring much rather to go without your money than have you take it without deriving benefit.

W. W. BLISS.

BLISS' DYSPEPTIC REMEDY is put up in packages in the form of powder, with full directions for mixing it in liquid form before taking. Each package contains a sufficient quantity of the powder for a pint of mixture. Retail Price \$2.

Great Attraction.

MILLS, MOOSE & CO., ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which they will sell wholesale or retail at prices to suit the times.

Also a large stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots AND SHOES,

just received and for sale low.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

September 30.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below E. & A. Murphy's Store.)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 30-1y

KEITH & FLANNER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Train, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leaving Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

KEITH & FLANNER, Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. 11-11

Salisbury Planing Mill,

Sash FACTORY

AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory and are prepared to furnish first quality Lumber dressed, or will plane Tongue and Groove Plank, and by others, and make all kinds Sash Doors, Frames Blinds and Wood Mouldings of various sizes and Patterns, Scroll Sawing, Turning in Wood or Iron and general Blacksmithing, the undersigned have first rate practical Workmen from Baltimore and can guarantee their work as suitable for first class Houses.

Carpenters, builders and others are respectfully requested to call and examine specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS, 9-6m.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, a most excellent Plantation, lying three and a half miles West of Salisbury, on the Sherrill's Ford road, and about half a mile from the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road, adjoining the

BIG BRINDLE.

In Nashville, many years ago, there resided a gentleman of great hospitality, large fortune, and though uneducated, possessed of hard knot sense. Col. W. had been elected to the Legislature and had also been judge of the county court.

His elevation, however, had made him somewhat pompous, and he became very fond of using big words. On his farm he had a large mischievous ox, called "Big Brindle," which frequently broke down his neighbor's fences, and committed other depredations, much to the Colonel's annoyance.

One morning, after breakfast, in presence of some gentlemen who had staid with him over the night, and who were now on their way to town, he called his overseer and said to him:

"Mr. Allen, I desire you to impound Big Brindle, in order that I may hear no more of his misadventures on his lateral depredations."

Allen bowed and walked off, sorely puzzled to know what the Colonel meant.

So after Col. W. left for town, he went to his wife and asked her what Col. W. meant by telling him to "impound" the ox.

"Why," said she, "the Colonel meant to tell you to put him in a pen."

Allen left to perform the feat, for it was no inconsiderable one, as the animal was very wild and vicious, and after a great deal of trouble and vexation he succeeded.

"Well," said he, wiping the perspiration from his brow and sighing, "this is impounding, is it? Now I am dead sure the old Colonel will ask me if I have impounded Big Brindle, and I'll bet I puzzle him as bad as he did me!"

The next day the Colonel gave a dinner party, and as he was not aristocratic, Allen, the overseer, sat down with the company. After the second or third glass was discussed, the Colonel turned to the overseer and said:

"Eh, Mr. Allen, did you impound Big Brindle, eh?"

Allen straightened himself, and looking around at the company said:

"Yes, I did, but old Brindle transcended the impound of the impound and scatterplighted all over the equinuity of the forest."

The company burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, while the Colonel's face reddened with discomfiture.

"What do you mean by that?" said the Colonel.

"Why, I mean, Colonel," said Allen, "that old Brindle being discomfited with an idea of the obolery, ripped and tared, snorted and pawed dirt, jump! the fence, tuck to the woods, and would not be impounded no how!"

This was too much; the company roared again in which the Colonel was forced to join and in the midst of the laughter, Allen left the table, saying to himself as he went, "I reckon the Colonel won't ask me to impound any more oxen."

COLUMBIA (S. C.) RACES.—We must invite the attention of breeders and trainers to the programme, in our advertising columns, of the ensuing meeting over the beautiful Congaree Course, first Tuesday in December next. The Columbia Jockey Club open the ball of an extensive racing campaign in South Carolina and Georgia. The best stock of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky first meet here to test the mettle of those who are to the manor born. One of the most important and interesting stakes which has closed this season, is a stake, four mile heats, which is to come off during the week. The subscription is \$250 each, play or pay, to which the Club add \$1,000, and there are no less than six subscribers! Then there is a colt stake, two mile heats, of nine subscribers at \$250 subscription, 100 forfeit, to which the Club add \$500. Also, another colt stake of seven subscribers at \$200 each, half forfeit, mile heats. These fine stakes and the liberal purses which the Club offer for the regular races, at one, two, and three mile heats, cannot but ensure a very brilliant meeting. The Congaree Course has been greatly improved of late, and is now one of the finest in the country.—Mr. Puryear, we are persuaded, will leave nothing undone to add to the gratification of his patrons.—*Porter's Spirit.*

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON.—Yesterday sailed from New Orleans for South America, taking Havana by the way, Professors E. C. Francis and N. B. Moore, of Iowa, being part of a scientific corps organized in that State by a number of gentlemen for the thorough exploration of the fauna, flora, and geological character of one of the most interesting and least known regions of South America, beginning at Chibolo and coming northwardly to New Granada. It is thought probable that the professors above named will be joined in Havana by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, the younger, of Yale, and perhaps one or two other scientific gentlemen. After completing the mountain branch of their exploration they purpose embarking on one of the head tributaries of the Amazon, and pursuing their way till they arrive at its mouth on the Atlantic. The expedition is one of high scientific and national interest.

DENTAL ROOMS,

NOW ready for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, on the corner next to Post, Whitehead's office, where every effort will be used to render it greatly to the advantage of all needing Dental services, to call.

W. F. BASON.
Of the Bar and Phil. Colleges.
Salisbury, Oct. 7, 1855. 17-17.

Dr. T. Hill,
HAYING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House. Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1856. 36-17.

The following extracts copied from an article by the editor, in the October number of Brownson's Quarterly Review, entitled "The Presidential Election," clearly prove the superiority of the principles of the Democracy, and the candidates which they present to the consideration of the public over those of the other parties, inasmuch as they are the conclusions of a responsible person, and one who is a member of neither party.

Now, two of the parties struggling for power represent this doctrine or this tendency, and are therefore dangerous to liberty. First we have the Know Nothing, or so called "American" party, whose candidate for the Presidency is Millard Fillmore. This party is objectionable as a "dark lantern" party, as a secret organization, with its secret oath, passwords, &c., which we have no reason to believe notwithstanding certain pretenses to the contrary, have been abolished. The avowed objects of this party are two, the exclusion from office of all naturalized citizens, and all adherents of the Catholic religion. The first is a subject on which the people may act politically, for they are competent to say whether foreigners shall or shall not be naturalized; but there is a meanness in attempting to do by a secret organization what cannot be done constitutionally, and a breach of good faith in laying down a rule that no man of foreign birth shall fill an office, after having naturalized him, and admitted him to the equal rights with a natural born citizen.

Nor can we as loyal and intelligent American citizens support John C. Fremont. Col. Fremont is, in the first place the candidate of the Northern Know Nothings, or at least of the great body of them, and is no better than Mr. Fillmore himself. He has the brand of Know Nothingism on his forehead, and therefore of disloyalty to American principles. If he deserves it, if he is really a Know Nothing, he is an unfit man to be intrusted with the administration of the government and the execution of the laws; if he only affects to agree with the Know Nothings, for the sake of obtaining their votes, he is no better than a political trickster, and totally unworthy of our suffrages. In the latter case he will betray his friends, in the former the Government, and in either case is no fitting representative of the American people.—In the second place, Col. Fremont is the candidate of the so-called "Republicans," that is the Abolitionists and Free Soilers, men who seek to bring politics to their aid in carrying out their moral crochets. In the slaveholding States, acting in their State capacity, not as members of the Federal Union, slavery may be a political question, but in the non-slaveholding States, and in relation to Federal politics, it is a non-political question. Its maintenance or its suppression, its extension or its restriction, is simply a moral question remitted to private judgment or conscience, on which citizens as individuals may hold what views they please, but on which they have no right to take any political action whatever. The attempt to introduce it into Federal politics is an attempt to bring within the jurisdiction of politics, questions which are reserved to private judgment, private conscience, the Church, or the sect of the individual citizen. It is an attempt to make our elections turn on non-political questions, and is a blow aimed at State rights, freedom of conscience, and individual liberty. The principle it involves is the absolutism of the State, and if not resisted would establish under the name of liberty, the most oppressive of all despotisms. As lovers of liberty, as American citizens devoted to American principles, we cannot support the nomination of the young Californian, however highly we may esteem him personally, or even his wife. Under pretext of opposing the extension of slavery, we should find ourselves destroying the safeguards of liberty, and with the fierce cry of liberty on our lips, we should find ourselves fighting the battles of slavery—of slavery for the white man as well as the black man.

There remains only the Democratic party, whose candidate is James Buchanan. I am not attached to the Democratic party, and have not for several years voted with it. In fact, though sometimes voting with it, I was never, properly speaking, a member of it, far less one of its leaders. I find several things in the Cincinnati Platform to which I am opposed, and I have no great confidence in the majority of its leaders and managers. But as parties now stand I have no alternative. In the essential matters it takes its stand, and it is the only party in the country that does take its stand on true American ground. It opposes itself, with what motive it is no business of ours to inquire, firmly to the un-American principle of both the other parties, and resists with all its energy the introduction of non-political elements into American politics. It recognizes the great American principle that political power is limited, and that moral and religious questions do not fall within its

jurisdiction. It recognizes State rights, freedom of conscience, and individual liberty. As American citizens we can, therefore, vote for its candidate without disloyalty to American principle, and as American citizens determined to do our duty to our country, and to defend the sacred cause of liberty, we must do so.

Fall & Winter GOODS.

Salisbury, Oct. 1856

THE SUBSCRIBER BEG LEAVE TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS THAT HE IS NOW RECEIVING FRESH SUPPLIES

OF FALL AND WINTER Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS

AND WILL, IN A FEW DAYS, HAVE IN STORE HIS

Entire Stock

Which will comprise the best

Assortment

He has ever had the pleasure to offer. I deem it unnecessary to enumerate the articles, suffice it to say, I have my usual

stock

which has been selected with more than ordinary care. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing. Do not forget to call upon

F. MYERS.
No. 4 Granite Building.
Salisbury, Sept. 30th 1856. 16-16.

Great Attraction.

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.,

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

which they will sell wholesale or retail at prices to suit the times.

Also a large stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots

AND

SHOES,

just received and for sale low.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

September 30.

AMBROTYPES

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT

IN

THE BEAUTIFUL ART OF TAKING

PICTURES ON GLASS.

THE beauty and durability of these Pictures has placed the AMBROTYPE at the head of all the fine Arts, and is one of the greatest discoveries of the age.

The subscriber having studied this method of taking

LIKENESES,

under some of the most distinguished artists of the day, offers his services in that capacity for a short time only.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Taken in groups in a few seconds. The Ambrotypes can be colored or not as desired.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested to call and examine specimens.

ROOMS over S. C. Davis' Store, opposite the Mansion House.

Salisbury, Oct 7

WILLIAM A. BUIS.

McNEELY, NOCK & GAITHER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MERCHANTS.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY

GOODS,

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Cloaks, Merinoes, Mouslin de Laine, Silks, Embroideries, &c.

LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Hardware, and Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, and Sole Leather, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, Blankets and Kerseys, Iron, Nails, and Glass, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c.

Carriage Trimmings, And almost every description of goods to be found in this market.

To all which are most respectfully invited per sons purchasing Goods this season. Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 1856. 15-15.

JAMES HORAH,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below E. & A. Murphy's Store.)
DEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
March 11, 1856. 39-17

KEITH & FLANNER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday, and returning on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday, 23d inst.

KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C. June 17, '56. 11-1
Greensboro' papers copy.

Salisbury Planing Mill,
Sash FACTORY
AND
LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned have now in operation the above Mill and Factory and are prepared to furnish first quality Lumber, dressed and planed, Tongue and Groove Plank furnished by others, and make all kinds of Sash Doors, Frames, Blinds and Wood Mouldings of various sizes and Patterns, Scroll Sawing, Turning in Wood or Iron and general Blacksmithing, the undersigned have first rate practical Workmen from Baltimore and can guarantee their work as suitable for first class Houses.

Carpenters, builders and others are respectfully requested to call and examine specimens of the work.

MURDOCH & CAIRNS.

August 8th, 1856. 9-9m.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, a most excellent Plantation, lying between a half mile West of Salisbury, on the Salisbury and Taylorsville Plank Road, adjoining the place of Mrs. Murphy, W. S. Macay, Mathew Locke and others. This tract contains

344 1-2 Acres;

a large portion of which is well timbered; the remainder is under a high state of cultivation. On this tract is a superior

Meadow,

containing about 40 acres; as this land is lying so near Salisbury a handsome profit can be made from the meadow alone. There is, also on the premises a good dwelling house, a most excellent barn, and every other convenience attached thereto.

The superior locality of this farm will make it a safe investment to the purchaser. Terms will be made accommodating. Call on the subscriber at the plantation or address by letter at Salisbury, N. C.

ANN BROWN.

Salisbury Herald, Watchman, and Charlotte Democrat, copy till forbid.

July 22, 1856. 11-6.

STOKELY & OLDHAM,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON N. C.

1 y--52. pl.

W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1855. 25-17.

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c. are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.

Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-11

DR. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 11-11

Thunder & Lightning,

DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR,

PESTILENCE, PATENT MEDICINES,

FAMINE &c., &c.

ARE evils and calamities that should be guarded against. BAKER & OWEN beg leave to inform the public generally, and private individuals particularly, that they are ready, willing and able to protect them from one or more of the above (Lightning) by putting up to their buildings, their Patent Insulated Lightning Conductors, at prices lower than those of any other firm doing business in this part of the country. Address your orders to BAKER & OWEN, Salisbury, N. C.

July 15th, 1856. 5-1

Anderson & Reynolds,

Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants.

No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,

ROANOK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of Groceries and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and produce generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856. 37-17.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 15, 1856. 5-3m

Dr. A. Torrence,

Has removed to the former residence of H. H. Kilpatrick, Esq. known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37-6m.

ROWAN HOUSE.
HORACE L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so order, ly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (45) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.
May 17, 1856. 1-11.

PIEDMONT

SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE

SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

THESE Springs are 16 miles north of Morganton, N. C., located in a beautiful Mountain Cove and surrounded with magnificent scenery. From this point the celebrated TABLE ROCK, the Linville Falls, the Cave, and other curiosities, are of ready access and make, to and fro, an easy and pleasant day's recreation, and change of scenery, calculated not only to gratify, but invigorate the invalid, as well as those who seek pleasure among the Mountains during the season of oppressive heat and a retreat from the diseases so common to the Southern States.

The superiority of these Waters, have been sufficiently tried to prove their efficacy; and many broken down, and almost wasted Invalids have been fully restored to health by their use.

The Waters have been analyzed by Dr. H. H. H. of Morganton and other Physicians who are ready to bear testimony to their efficacy in various Diseases. Those wishing to visit these Springs, by calling on Dr. H. H. at the Morganton Hotel will obtain all the information desired as regards their location, and application in certain forms of Diseases.

The Proprietor, in order that the Patrons of the Springs may have their stay rendered desirable and comfortable, has secured the services of Mr. H. H. a lady, who has considerable experience and reputation in Public House keeping. He therefore promises that his Table shall be furnished with the best the Country affords and served up in a manner to please the most fastidious. Nothing shall be wanting, to make every department adequate to the wishes and wants of those who honor him with their company.

JAMES C. ESTES, Proprietor.

July 31 1856. 5-3m

The Yorkville Citizen at Yorkville S. C., please copy.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS,

On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their interest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Bureaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common do. do., Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards, Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Cutlery constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILDELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39-17.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOORE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 46-35.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1856.

Remus J. West Esq. of Cyrus W. West.

vs.

Cyrus M. West and Lucio West.

PETITION FOR SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lucio West one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; It is, therefore, on motion ordered by the court that publication be made in the Rowan Banner, a public newspaper printed in the Town of Salisbury, for six weeks successively notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition and that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Petition or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, James E. Kerr, Clerk of our said court the 1st Monday in August A. D. 1856, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

Sept. 16, 1856. 50-14.

E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,